

NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY'S FINDINGS FORM

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| Planning Area: | East Texas | HMAZ/LMAZ Area: | Harris |
| BDTP: | F/MS | SUBPOPULATION: | Hispanic men (1,12) |

| | # of surveys completed: 25 | |
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| | Information from needs assessment surveys | Assessment |
| Risk Behaviors (13,15,16, 22,24,25, 26,27,28,29 30,33) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48% reported two or more partners in the past year; 36% reported more than 3 partners in the past year. • None of the respondents indicated they had a sex partners in the past year who has HIV. • 8% of the respondents indicated they had a sex partners in the past year who has an STD. • 20% say they had been treated for an STD in the past year. 60% of those treated indicated they were treated multiple times in the previous year. • 24% reported engaging in anal sex. • Of those engaging in anal sex, 67% reported almost never using a condom for anal sex. • 82% almost never use a condom for oral sex. • 12% almost never use a condom for vaginal sex. • The locations where Hispanic F/MS men disclosed they engaged in risky behaviors are: at home [12%]¹, someone else's home [12%], bars [12%], and at work [8%]. • The top six things Hispanic F/MS men said they do to keep from getting HIV are (in order): don't inject drugs [56%]¹, sometimes use a condom for protection [44%], only have sex with one partner [40%], always use a condom for protection [28%], and don't abuse alcohol or drugs [28%]. Survey respondents indicated a similar pattern of responses for protection against STDs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A moderate proportion of the respondents reported they have engaged in sex with multiple partners. • There is a moderate prevalence of HIV and STDs in the population based on the morbidity profile for this population. • Reported condom use, with oral sex is similar to that observed in the risk profile. Condom use with anal sex is lower among survey respondents than in the risk profile. Condom use with vaginal sex is higher than in the risk profile. • The places Hispanic F/MS men indicated they engaged in risky behaviors are in both public and private locations. This should be taken into account when trying to reach this population. |

Numbers noted in parentheses () indicate questions number on the needs assessment survey which correspond to that category.

*Denotes the factors that influence behaviors (FIBs). See Tab 8 TDH Insert, Selecting and Prioritizing Interventions for a more detailed description.

¹ The bracketed number [x] indicates the proportion of respondents indicating that location (may add up to more than 100%).

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| *Knowledge (9,11) | <p>Among Hispanic F/MS men:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 88% indicated that anal sex without a condom may increase a person's chance of getting HIV, 80% for getting STDs other than HIV. • 68% and 96% indicated that oral and vaginal sex without a condom, respectively, may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 72 and 84% respectively, for getting STDs other than HIV. • 100% indicated that sex-trade work may increase a person's chance of getting HIV, 88% for getting STDs other than HIV. • 92% indicated that unprotected sex under the influence may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 92% for getting STDs other than HIV. • 96% indicated sex with more than one partner may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 88% for getting STDs other than HIV. • 100% indicated that injecting drugs and sharing works may increase a person's chance of getting HIV, 64% for getting STDs other than HIV. • 100% indicated that having sex with men may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 84% for getting STDs other than HIV. • 96% indicated that engaging in sex with a woman who has engaged in risky behaviors may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 84% for getting STDs other than HIV. • 96% indicated that blood transfusions may increase a person's chance of getting HIV, 52% for getting STDs other than HIV. • 92% indicated that needle sticks may increase a person's chance of getting HIV, 48% for getting STDs other than HIV. • 100% indicated that a being born to a mother with HIV may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 64% for getting STDs other than HIV. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater than 90% of the respondents showed good knowledge of HIV transmission routes. Generally, the responses indicate this community has good knowledge on HIV. The situation is slightly worse for STDs, with the respondents showing lower response for STDs. |

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| *Attitudes & beliefs (10,32,34) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On average, Hispanic F/MS men indicated they were in the strongly agreed that a person should tell their sex partner(s) if they have HIV or an STD whether they are using condoms or not. The top reasons Hispanic F/MS men indicated they had sex without a condom are (in order): don't like condoms [44%]¹, they trust their partner [32%], condoms were not available[28%], and drunk or high [24%]. 84% indicated they were not likely to get HIV, and 83% indicated they were not likely to get an STD. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hispanic F/MS men indicated that they should tell their partner if they were infected with HIV or an STD, whether or not they are using a condom. Primary barriers to condom use were: not liking condoms, partner trust, being under the influence, and not having condoms available. Considering the morbidity rates in this community, the personal perception of risk may be low. |
| *Current communication skills (14) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 62% of the Hispanic F/MS men who responded indicated they have talked about getting HIV with at-least some of their partners. 58% of the Hispanic F/MS men who responded indicated they have talked about getting an STD other than HIV with at-least some of their partners. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 60% of the Hispanic F/MS men indicated they have discussed risks for an STD or HIV with their partner. Since most of the respondents indicated the need to discuss risks, but only 60% actually discuss those risks, it suggests the need for communication skills training with a large proportion of this population. |
| *Social/peer support (17) | <p>When asked who they would tell if they had contracted HIV or an STD other than HIV, the following proportions of Hispanic F/MS men indicated they would tell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Their family; 100% for HIV, 80% for an STD. Their current partner(s); 100% for HIV, 95% for an STD. Their past partner(s); 100% for HIV, 78% for an STD. Their friends; 100% for HIV, 69% for an STD. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the respondents reported they would be comfortable telling family, friends and partners if they contracted HIV. The proportion indicating the same freedom of discussion about an STD infection was usually lower than for HIV. |

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| Testing history/need for testing (18-23) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58% of survey respondents indicated they have tested in the past year. • Of those who were tested, they tested an average of 1.8 times per year. • The reasons Hispanic F/MS men indicated they have tested were: part of their routine care [44%]¹, that they had sex without using a condom [28%], and blood donation [4%]. • The reasons Hispanic F/MS men indicated they have not tested were (in order): don't think they are at risk [8%]¹, don't want to know they have HIV [4%], afraid it would cost too much to get tested and treated [4%], don't know where to get tested [4%], scared of needles [4%], afraid someone would find out they tested [4%], and afraid it would cost too much to be tested and treated [4%]. • None of those surveyed indicated they have tested positive for HIV. • 44% of the respondents tested for an STD other than HIV in the past year. Of those testing, they tested an average of 1.8 times per year. • 27% of the Hispanic F/MS men who have tested for an STD in the past year indicated they tested positive for an STD. 60% of those treated were treated multiple times for STDs in the previous year. • The five reasons cited for not testing for an STD were (in order): not at risk [16%]¹, not sexually active [16%], and don't know where to get tested [8%]. • 32% of the respondents indicated they have tested for Hepatitis A in the past year, 44% for Hepatitis B, 48% for Hepatitis C, and 44% tested for Tuberculosis. 12% of respondents who didn't test indicated they did not test because they did not believe they were at risk for those diseases and 12% indicated they had no symptoms. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing proportions for these respondents are moderate with nearly 60% of this group testing each year. Those who test, do so an average of 1.8 times a year. Emphasis should be placed on getting high-risk individuals to test with an appropriate testing frequency. • 44% of respondents indicated HIV testing as a preventive behavior, part of routine care. • A high proportion of the respondents indicated they tested for an STD in the past year (44%). The frequency of testing (1.8 times a year for those who tested) is just under one test for every two partners in the past year reported by respondents. • Between 30 and 50% of this sub-population respondents indicated they have been tested for other diseases in the past year. This supports the critical nature of referrals for other preventative or medical services as appropriate. |
| Prevention services currently accessed (19,21) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The locations Hispanic F/MS men indicated they went for an HIV test were: other public clinics [28%]¹, public STD clinic [16%], doctor's office [8%], corrections [8%], and the hospital [4%]. • The locations Hispanic F/MS men indicated they went for an STD diagnosis were: other public clinics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The locations mentioned for HIV testing are public clinics, private providers, and corrections. • 12% of the respondents indicated barriers to accessing |

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| | <p>[20%]¹, public STD clinic [12%], doctor's office [12%], and the hospital [4%].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12% of respondents indicated barriers in their community to seeking prevention services. Barriers mentioned include: family or friends might find out, community is too big, the clinics or programs are too crowded or the wait is too long, the hours are not convenient, don't know where programs are, and that there isn't an HIV or STD prevention program in their community. The top locations where Hispanic F/MS men have gotten HIV and STD information are (in order): school [24%]¹, health care providers [24%], public health clinics [24%], community-based organizations [20%], counseling and testing centers [20%], and other health clinics [20%]. The top locations where Hispanic F/MS men have gotten information on HIV and STDs that has helped them are (in order): public health clinics [36%]¹, other health clinics [28%], school [24%], the internet [24%], community-based organizations [24%], and health care providers [12%]. | <p>services. a variety of issues were indicated as barriers to accessing HIV and STD prevention services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary source of HIV and STD information reported by the survey respondents was primarily through school, private providers, public clinics, and community-based organizations. The most useful information was obtained from health clinics, school, the internet, community-based organizations, and private providers. |
| Prevention needs (35-39) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For those indicating they wanted to know more to help protect them from acquiring HIV, the following activities were requested (in order): basic information on HIV/STDs [56%]¹, how to have safe sex [44%], how to talk with partners about using condoms [28%], how to use a condom [20%], and drug abuse counseling and treatment [20%]. Primary locations where Hispanic F/MS men indicated they would get information on HIV and STDs in the future are (in order): health care providers [60%]¹, public health clinics [60%], drug treatment centers [56%], other health clinics [52%], counseling and testing centers [48%], and community-based organizations [48%]. Primary locations where Hispanic F/MS men indicated they would NEVER get information on HIV or STDs in the future are (in order): work [44%]¹, church [40%], bars [40%], bath houses [36%], and the radio [36%]. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic information on HIV/STDs and how to have safe sex lead the activities wanted by Hispanic F/MS men. Hispanic F/MS men indicated a wide range of settings where they would access HIV and STD prevention services. Community-based organizations, private health providers, drug treatment centers, and public clinics top the list. The primary locations where Hispanic F/MS men would NEVER seek HIV or STD prevention messages are bars, work, bathhouses, the radio, and church. |

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| Specific Information about HIV⁺ from HIV⁺ risk profiles | <p>Statewide for all HIV positive Hispanic F/MS men²:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52% of F/MS Hispanic men HIV positive individuals indicated they never used a condom for anal sex, 45% for vaginal sex, and 79% for oral sex. • Nearly 10% indicated an STD diagnosis in the past year. • 41% indicated more than 1 sex partner in the past year. • 12% indicated some sex trade work in the past year, primarily buying sex. • 56% indicated substance use with sex in the past year. • Nearly half indicated their partners were at risk, and one-third indicated their partners had multiple partners. • The top drugs used during sex were: alcohol [51%]¹, marijuana [15%] and cocaine [12%]. <p>For all HIV positive F/MS men in the Harris HMAZ²:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41% of F/MS Hispanic men HIV positive individuals indicated they never used a condom for anal sex, 20% for vaginal sex, and 53% for oral sex. • 18% of the positives indicated an STD diagnosis in the past year. • 28% indicated they had more than 1 partner in the past year. • 6% reported buying sex and 2% reported selling sex in the past year. • 70% indicated substance use with sex in the past year. • 29% indicated their partner was at risk, and 23% indicated their partners had multiple partners. • The top drugs used during sex were: alcohol [52%]¹, marijuana [30%] and cocaine [25%]. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of Hispanic F/MS male positives reporting using a condom for oral and anal sex is higher than reported by the needs assessment survey. In contrast, condom use for vaginal sex is lower among HIV positives than observed in the survey responses. • The proportion of HIV positives with a recent STD diagnosis is significant, one to two in ten positives having an STD in the past year. This is particularly troublesome considering the high proportion (30 to 40%) with multiple sex partners in the past year. • HIV positive F/MS Hispanic men indicate a moderate perception of their partner's risk (50% statewide, and 30% for all F/MS men in the area). • The drugs of choice for HIV positives are alcohol, cocaine and marijuana. |
| Other | | |

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